

SHASTA COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

RULE 1:2 – DEFINITIONS

(Amended 10-12-71, 5-8-72, 12-4-72, 10-1-73, 2-28-77, 11-27-78, 9-4-79, 2-19-80, 3-18-80, 3-18-81, 4-18-81, 1-3-84, 5-8-84, 7-22-86, 7-28-87, and 7-17-01)

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and, except where the content otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 26 of the *Health and Safety Code*.

Abatement Order: An order issued by the Hearing Board to a specific person requiring said person to forthwith cease all specified act or acts, or the specified use of a machine or machines, that specified act(s) or specified use(s) result in violation(s) of these rules.

Actual Emission Reductions: A reduction of emissions from a permitted stationary source selected for emission offsets, from a baseline determined by source tests or other methods approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). Baseline and reduced emissions shall be calculated as average daily emissions when operated at the maximum permitted capacity. (Added 4-28-81)

Affected Facility: Any apparatus to which a standard is applicable. An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate. (Added 2-28-77)

Air Contaminant: This includes smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids, or any combination thereof. (Amended 10-1-73)

Approved Ignition Methods: This includes those instruments or materials that will ignite non-agricultural and agricultural waste without the production of black smoke. This would include such items as petroleum gas, butane or propane burners, and flares, but does not include the use of tires, tar paper, and other similar materials. (Added 10-12-71)(Amended 7-17-01)

Asphalt: An oil asphalt or a homogeneous mixture of refined liquid and solid asphalts suitable for use in the manufacture of asphalt concrete. (Added 9-4-79)

Atmosphere: The air that envelops or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building (other than a hog fuel house) not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.

Backfire: An ignition technique for a burn project where the fire is intentionally initiated so that it heads into the wind, spreading slowly with a short flame length, providing longer residence time for the burn and producing less smoke. It is also a tactic used for control of wildland fires.
(Added 7-17-01)

Board: The Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District. (Amended 7-22-86)

Cold Cleaner: Any batch-loaded, non-boiling solvent degreaser. (Added 2-19-80)

Combustible or Flammable Wastes: Any garbage, rubbish, trash, rags, paper, boxes, crates, excelsior, ashes, offal, carcass of a dead animal, or any other combustible or flammable refuse matter that is in a solid or liquid form. (Amended 5-8-72)

Combustion Contaminants: Particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

Commenced: An owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification. (Added 2-28-77)

Control Officer: The Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District. (Amended 7-22-86)

Conveyorized Degreaser: Any continuously loaded, conveyorized solvent degreaser, either boiling or non-boiling. (Added 2-19-80)

Cutback Asphalt: Paving-grade asphalts liquefied with petroleum distillate and as further defined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications as follows:

Rapid Cure Type: ASTM D2028

Medium Cure Type: ASTM D2027

(Added 9-4-79)

Designated Agency: Any agency designated by the State Air Resources Board as having authority to issue agricultural burning permits. The U.S. Forest Service and the California

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) are so designated within their respective areas of jurisdiction. (Added 12-4-72) (Amended 7-17-01)

District: The Shasta County Air Quality Management District (AQMD). (Amended 7-22-86)

Dust Palliative: Any light application of liquefied asphalt (cutback or emulsified asphalt) for the express purpose of controlling loose dust. (Added 9-4-79)

Dusts: Minute, solid particles released into the air by natural forces, or by mechanical processes such as vehicular traffic, crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, and other similar processes. (Amended 5-8-84)

Emulsified Asphalt: Any asphalt liquefied with water containing an emulsifier. The two kinds of emulsions most pertinent are the anionic and cationic types. (Added 9-4-79)

Excusable Malfunction: Any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered excusable malfunctions. (Added 2-28-77)

Facility: Something designed, built, or installed to serve a specific function. (Added 11-27-78)

Fixed Capital Cost: The capital needed to provide all the depreciable components. (Added 2-28-77)

Fire Hazard Reduction: Any activity including, but not limited to, a burning project conducted for the purpose of avoiding any thing or act which increases or could cause an increase of the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than that customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service regularly engaged in preventing, suppressing, or extinguishing fire or any thing or act which could obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire. This activity may also include maintaining a firebreak around and adjacent to a building or structure, or reducing accumulation of flammable vegetation such as leaves, needles, brush, slash, and other vegetative growth. (Added 7-17-01)

Fire Protection Agency: Any agency with the responsibility and authority to protect people, property, and the environment from fire, and having jurisdiction within a district or region. (Added 7-17-01)

Flue: Any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney. (Added 5-8-72)

Freeboard Height means as follows:

- ✍ For cold cleaning tanks, freeboard height means the distance from the top of the solvent or solvent drain to the top of the tank.
- ✍ For vapor degreasing tanks, freeboard height means the distance from the solvent vapor-air interface to the top of the basis degreaser tank. (Added 2-19-80)

Fugitive Emissions: Any emission into the ambient air that is not released through a stack or flue that is caused in whole or in part by man-made activities or processes. (Added 7-22-86)

Fumes: Minute, solid particles that result from the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or may be generated by

sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create airborne particles.

Gasoline: Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds or greater.

Hearing Board: The Hearing Board of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

Incinerator: Any furnace or similar enclosed fire chamber, with or without a draft control, used for burning refuse or other waste material, where products of combustion are directed through a flue. (Amended 5-8-72) (Revised 12/23/92)

Indirect Sources: Shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: residential, commercial, or industrial developments; roadways; or any source that in and of itself does not emit significant quantities of air pollutants but, due to its nature and existence, causes the emission of an air pollutant. (Added 7-22-86)

Institutional Facility: Any hospital, boarding home, school, corporation yard, or like facility.

Loading Facility: Any aggregation or combination of gasoline loading equipment that is both (1) possessed by one person, and (2) located so that all the gasoline loading outlets for such aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 300 feet in diameter.

Mechanized Burners: Any type of burning equipment that will provide forced combustion air through a manifold to increase the efficiency of open burning in a trench or a pit.
(Added 7-17-01)

Miscellaneous Sources: This includes, but is not limited to: Those sources not specified or delineated within the District fee schedule (Rule 2:11), indirect sources, non-traditional sources, and fugitive sources. (Added 7-22-86)

Modification: Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility that increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or that results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted except that:

- ✍ Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and
- ✍ The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
 - a. An increase in the production rate, if that increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure on the stationary source containing that facility;

- b. An increase in hours of operation;
- c. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any new source performance standard under 40 CFR 60 becomes applicable to such facility, the affected facility is designed to accommodate such alternative use;
(Revised 12/23/92)
- d. The addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system is removed or is replaced by a system that the APCO determines to be less environmentally beneficial;
- e. The relocation or change in ownership of an existing facility.
(Added 2-28-77)

Multiple-Chamber Incinerator: Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure, or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined chambers in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts, and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.

Multi-Component System: A collection or combination of mutually dependent articles, structures, or devices that are customarily or necessarily started, operated, and taken out of service as a unit.

No-Burn Day: Any day on which burning is prohibited by the California Air Resources Board or the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Officer. (Amended 3-18-81)

Non-Traditional Sources: These include, but are not limited to, any of the following: unpaved roads, construction or demolition projects, or soil surfaces deprived of their natural vegetative covering by human activities. (Added 7-22-86)

Open Outdoor Fire: Any combustion of solid or liquid waste outdoors in the open, not in any enclosure, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue. (Amended 5-8-72)

Open-Top Vapor Degreaser: Any batch-loaded, boiling solvent degreaser. (Added 2-19-80)

Organic Solvents: Diluents and thinners that are liquids at standard conditions and that are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

Owner or Operator: Any person who owns, leases, operates, or supervises an affected facility or a "town center" in accordance with the County General Plan. (Added 7-28-87)

PM₁₀: Those emissions of particulate matter less than or equal to ten (10) microns in size (aerodynamic diameter). (Added 7-28-87)

Particulate Matter: Any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions. (Amended 7-28-87)(Revised 12/23/92)

Penetrating Prime Coat: Any application of asphalt to an absorptive surface to penetrate and bind the aggregate surface and promote adhesion between it and the new superimposed construction. Prime coats do not include dust palliatives or tack coats. (Added 9-4-79)

Permissive Burn Day: Any day on which burning is not prohibited by the California Air Resources Board or the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Officer. (Amended 3-18-80)

Person: Any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any State or local governmental agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof.

Photochemically Reactive Solvent: Any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below, or that exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

- ✍ A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;
- ✍ A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent;
- ✍ A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichlorethylene, or toluene: 20 percent.

Photochemically Reactive Substance: Any substance that when irradiated with ultraviolet light reacts with air to form ozone or other products typically associated with photochemical smog. (Added 10-1-73)

Populated Areas: Any of the following delineated areas: South Central Region as used in the context of the County General Plan and any area delineated as a "town center" in accordance with the County General Plan. (Added 7-28-87)

Process: The series of actions or motions involved in one single operation wherein all articles, machinery, equipment, or other contrivances contributing to the operation must be operated simultaneously. Time lags and/or holding devices will constitute separation of processes whether they are used or not. (Added 5-8-72)

Process Weight Per Hour: The total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process that process may cause any discharge into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. The Process- Weight-Per-Hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during that the equipment is idle.

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): A technology accepted by industry as a whole as a reasonable method of effective control to bring and maintain a device within the present emission standards. (Added 4-28-81)

Reconstruction: The replacement of components of an existing facility to such extent that:

- ✍ The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and
 - ✍ It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in this part.
- (Added 2-28-77)

Regulation: One of the major subdivisions of Rules of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.
(Amended 7-22-86)

Residential Waste: Refuse originating from a single- or two-family dwelling. This includes paper, cardboard, and flammable vegetation from the yard area immediately adjacent to the house, but it does not include garbage, cloth, petroleum products, plastics, any material soiled by food or fecal matter, construction or demolition debris, or any other similar smoke-producing materials. (Amended 7-22-86)(Amended 7-17-01)

Ringelmann Chart: A smoke density scale relating to transmission of light or opacity published by the United States Bureau of Mines as referenced in California Health and Safety Code Section 41701. (Added 7-17-01)

Road Oils: These shall be synonymous with slow-cure asphalts. (Added 9-4-79)

Rule: A rule of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District. (Amended 7-22-86)

Section: Any section of the *Health and Safety Code* of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.

Sensitive Area: Any Class I area and/or any other area deemed to be sensitive by the agency preparing the burn plan. (Added 7-28-87)

Shutdown: The cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose. (Added 2-28-77)

Silvicultural: The establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber. (Added 12-4-72)

Standard Conditions: A gas temperature of 70° Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of one (1) atmosphere. Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure on a dry gas basis. (Amended 7-22-86)

Startup: The setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose. (Added 2-28-77)

Tack Coat: Any application of asphalt applied to an existing surface to provide a bond between new surfacing and existing surface to eliminate slippage planes where the new and existing surfaces meet. (Added 9-4-79)

Timber Operations: The cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation. (Added 12-4-72)

Total Reduced Sulfur: Sulfur expressed as H₂S on a dry gas basis at standard conditions. (Revised 12/23/92)

Variance: An authorization by the Hearing Board to permit some act contrary to the requirements specified by these Rules and Regulations.

Volatile Organic Compound: Any compound of carbon (excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, methyl acetate, and methane) that has a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 mm of Hg at standard conditions. (Added 2-19-80)(Amended 7-17-01)

Wipe Cleaning: The method of cleaning that uses a material such as a rag wetted with a solvent, coupled with a rubbing process to remove contaminants from metal surfaces. (Added 2-19-80)

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